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November 21, 2006

The Honorable Kent A. Jordan
 United States District Court for the District of Delaware
 844 King Street
 Wilmington, DE 19801

Re: AmberWave Systems Corp. v. Intel Corp – C.A. No. 05-301;
Intel Corp. v. AmberWave Systems Corp.– C.A. No. 06-429

Dear Judge Jordan:

Intel writes in response to AmberWave's letter to the Court dated November 20, 2006. The protective orders in the above-captioned actions¹ are the product of extensive negotiations between the parties and reflect considerable guidance from the Court. There is no reason to amend them. The Court has already ruled that, because the risk of inadvertent disclosure is significant, AmberWave's litigation counsel may not communicate with its prosecution counsel except in a transparent and narrowly-circumscribed manner. The Court has also previously rejected the notion – which is central to AmberWave's proposal here – that its litigation counsel can avoid inadvertent disclosure merely by practicing self-censorship. Finally, there is no basis for AmberWave's assertion that the parties' stipulation requires revision of the protective orders. That narrow stipulation reaches only the patents in suit in 05-301 (the "Consolidated Action"), none of which is at issue here.

I. AmberWave's Request Ignores the Court's Prior Orders

Currently, the protective orders bars Counsel of Record (as defined in the order) from communicating with prosecution counsel except through a regulated process in which Intel is provided advance notice and an opportunity to object. (05-301 D.I. 119, pp. 7, 14). Despite many

¹ AmberWave first raised the possibility of an amendment to the protective order in the Consolidated Action (C.A. No. 05-301) on November 17, only four days ago and over a month after seeking this conference.

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The Honorable Kent A. Jordan

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months of negotiation, the parties were able to agree on the scope of this prosecution bar only after the Court took the matter up during its March 23, 2006 teleconference. AmberWave argued there that the prosecution bar should apply only to those members of its litigation team who actually review Intel AEO-Technical materials. Under AmberWave's proposal, the remaining members of its litigation team would be "outside the bubble" and able to participate in patent prosecution because their colleagues would engage in self-censorship. The Court rejected AmberWave's position, concluding, "If somebody is going to work on this litigation, this litigation that is informed by the attorneys' eyes only material, they're not prosecuting patents." *See Exhibit A at 17:7-10.* As the Court recognized, AmberWave's position simply did not reflect the realities of litigation:

"I don't think anybody should be trusted to try to separate out in their own brain what they can and can't say to their own partners and associates in the context of litigation. They ought to be able to have free and open discussion. As they're doing that, some of this information may inevitably leak out." *Id.* 16:24-17:4.

AmberWave now takes that position (which this Court already rejected) one step further in arguing that *all* of its litigation counsel – including those who have reviewed Intel's AEO-Technical materials – should be allowed to participate in reexamination proceedings. *A fortiori*, this argument should be rejected as well. AmberWave is entitled by statute to respond to a rejection of claims by the PTO by *drafting new claims*.² Under AmberWave's proposal, the very attorneys who currently are combing through Intel's highly confidential technical information – developing theories for why Intel products infringe the '655 patent – would have unmonitored and virtually unlimited communication with the prosecution counsel who are charged with redrafting the very rejected claims that AmberWave intends to assert against Intel. AmberWave offers no explanation of how its litigation counsel would "separate out in their own brain what they can and can't say" during these reexamination proceedings. Nor could it. It simply is not possible for them to engage in the Sisyphean task of segregating Intel's confidential information into mentally inviolate compartments when discussing with AmberWave's prosecution counsel how best to evade prior art references.³ Amending the protective orders would invariably result in AmberWave redrafting claims based on confidential information learned in this litigation – a perverse reward for obtaining a patent so weak that the PTO found it involves a "substantial new question of patentability" only months after its issuance.

AmberWave again attempts to re-plow old ground in claiming that it should not be forced to "have two independent sets of attorneys analyze and formulate positions regarding ... identical prior art." The Court rejected this same argument during the November 8, 2005 teleconference, finding

² In fact, AmberWave recently did just that in one of the other re-exams instituted at Intel's request. *See* http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal!/ut/p/_s.7_0_A/7_0_CH/.cmd/ad/.ar/sa/getBib/.ps/N.c/6_0_69.ce/7_0_3AB/.p/5_0_341/.d/5?selectedTab=ifwtab&isSubmitted=isSubmitted&dosnum=95000150 (10/30/06 link to "Claim Amendment Not Entered")

³ *See, e.g., Motorola, Inc. v. Interdigital Tech. Corp.*, C.A. No. 93-488-LON, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20714, at *15 (D. Del. Dec. 19, 2004) ("The level of introspection that would be required is simply too much to expect, no matter how intelligent, dedicated, or ethical...the attorneys may be."); *CEA v. Dell Computer Corp.*, C.A. No. 03-484-KAJ, Jordan, J., 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12782, at *6 (D. Del. May 25, 2004) (holding that prosecution counsel should not be granted access to highly confidential discovery materials because that would create a "substantial risk of inadvertent disclosure").

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that having two sets of attorneys is a necessary cost of maintaining confidentiality. *See Exhibit B at 15:17-19.* (“if that means you are going to end up with some duplication costs and expense to avoid revealing someone’s highly technical information, maybe that is just one of the fallouts of modern day litigation, unfortunate but real”). Intel’s litigation counsel of record was not involved in the re-examinations of the ‘655 and ‘449 patents. There is therefore nothing unfair about preventing AmberWave’s litigation counsel of record from participating in those same re-examinations other than through the procedures set forth in the protective orders. In any event, AmberWave, which has now sued Intel six times and attempted on three occasions to splinter the parties’ litigation between multiple courts, cannot credibly argue that it is unfairly being forced to incur litigation costs by respecting the terms of the protective order.

II. The Stipulation Is Inapplicable

Finally, the stipulation that the parties entered into in the Consolidated Action provides no basis for granting AmberWave’s request. That stipulation is limited to the three patents at suit in the Consolidated Action, one specific patent application, and other patents that “may later be added” to that action. (05-301 D.I. 95). The third category applies only to patents that actually are added to the Consolidated Action. Under any other reading, the stipulation would apply to a potentially limitless number of patents – any one of which AmberWave is free to assert “might” hypothetically be added some day. Indeed, Intel rejected a prior draft of the stipulation that would have applied to patents “that claim[] priority to any application to which any one of the [patents in suit] claims priority” – and thereby would have encompassed the ‘449 patent – precisely because it was too broad. *See Exhibit C (rejected text marked in exhibit).*

AmberWave has repeatedly attempted to read this narrow stipulation as shielding its entire portfolio from invalidating prior art. AmberWave’s position has no merit. The stipulation simply does not apply to the ‘655 patent, which is at issue in a separate lawsuit and did not even exist as a patent when the stipulation was entered.⁴ The ‘449 patent, which is not now and never has been a part of the Consolidated Action, is also clearly beyond its scope.⁵

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ *Karen E. Keller*

Karen E. Keller (No. 4489)

KEK/prt
Attachments

⁴ Intel breached neither the spirit nor the letter of the parties’ stipulation in filing a separate suit on the ‘655 patent. Intel filed a separate action to ensure that the case remained in Delaware and because at the time it believed the Consolidated Action was too far advanced to inject an entirely new patent into it. Intel’s caution was well-justified; shortly after Intel filed suit on the ‘655 patent, AmberWave abruptly withdrew its pending motion to amend the Consolidated Action to add claims on yet another newly added patent, before Intel even had a chance to put in its responsive papers on the motion, and re-filed those claims in Texas.

⁵ AmberWave has moved to amend its complaint in the Consolidated Action to add a claim for infringement of the ‘449 patent. As set forth in the parties joint letter dated November 6, 2006 Court, Intel believes the ‘449 patent claims should be combined with the ‘655 and ‘907 patents in the 06-429 action, which represents the second wave of patent litigation between the parties.

EXHIBIT A

Thursday, March 23, 2006

SHEET 1

1

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

3 - - -
4 AMBERWAVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION, : CIVIL ACTION
5 Plaintiff, :
6 v. :
7 INTEL CORPORATION, :
8 Defendant. : NO. 05-301 (KAJ)
9 - - -

10 Wilmington, Delaware
11 Thursday, March 23, 2006 at 2:00 p.m.
12 TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

13 BEFORE: HONORABLE KENT A. JORDAN, U.S.D.C.J.

14 APPEARANCES:
15

16 MORRIS NICHOLS ARSHT & TUNNELL
17 BY: JACK B. BLUMENFELD, ESQ.

18 and

19 IRELL & MANELLA, LLP
20 BY: DAVID I. GINDLER, ESQ., and
21 JASON G. SHEASBY, ESQ.
22 (Los Angeles, California)

23 Counsel for AmberWave Systems
24 Corporation

25 Brian P. Gaffigan
 Registered Merit Reporter

Thursday, March 23, 2006

SHEET 2	2	4
1 APPEARANCES: (Continued)	1 protective order dealing with reexam just go out of the	
2 YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR	2 window. They're not in the protective order at all. Once	
3 BY: JOHN W. SHAW, ESQ.	3 we take this off the table, it was my understanding that	
4 and	4 this whole portion of the protective order goes out and we	
5 SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT, LLP	5 are just left with the prosecution bar and how wide that	
6 BY: GEORGE M. NEWCOMBE, ESQ., and	6 would be; but by stippling to neither party will put patents	
7 PATRICK E. KING, ESQ.	7 in suit into reexam, that we would eliminate the entire	
(Palo Alto, California)	8 carve out.	
8 Counsel for Intel Corporation	9 THE COURT: It sounds like you guys are not as	
9	10 fully together as you thought on that.	
10	11 MR. SHEASBY: That appears to be the case.	
11	12 THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you what. We won't	
12	13 take that up today. Hopefully, we won't have to take it up	
13	14 on another occasion.	
14 - 000 -	15 MR. GINDLER: This is David Gindler for	
15 P R O C E S S I N G S	16 AmberWave. I think that issue is something we will be able	
16 (REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephone	17 to resolve, and I think it need not be addressed further	
17 conference was held in chambers, beginning at 2:00 p.m.)	18 today.	
18 THE COURT: Hi, this is Judge Jordan. Who do I	19 THE COURT: All right. Then let's talk about	
19 have on the line?	20 the scope of the bar. Who wants to take the lead?	
20 MR. BLUMENFELD: Your Honor, it's Jack	21 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, can I go first? This	
21 Blumenfeld for AmberWave, the plaintiff now, along with	22 is George Newcombe for Intel.	
22 David Gindler and Jason Sheasby from Irell.	23 THE COURT: Fine.	
23 THE COURT: All right.	24 MR. NEWCOMBE: The problem and why we're	
24 MR. SHAW: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's	25 concerned about this issue is that we literally are talking	
25 John Shaw for Intel; and with me on the phone are George	3	5
1 Newcombe and Patrick King from Simpson Thacher.	1 about the crown jewels of the Intel once we start turning	
2 THE COURT: All right. We've got Protective	2 over all the internal designs and processes by which we make	
3 Order Redux today, a subject we were talking over last	3 our microprocessors to them. The issue is as follows: We	
4 November. And I've read the letters that you sent in to me	4 maintain that the bar should apply to all counsel of record,	
5 for today's call. Let me just give you what I think are	5 period. AmberWave believes it should only be counsel of	
6 the issues in play here and we'll go through them one by	6 record who has reviewed the AEO material. And the reason	
7 one.	7 we think that is inadequate is multiple fold, but the most	
8 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, if I may interrupt?	8 practical thing is that if you're on the team, if you are	
9 THE COURT: Sure.	9 on the litigation team, issues of infringement of claim	
10 MR. SHEASBY: There has been a partial	10 construction, of validity are all of necessity going to be	
11 resolution to the dispute between the parties. This is	11 and should be driven by counsel's analysis of our most	
12 Jason Sheasby for AmberWave.	12 sensitive materials. I don't know how, whether or not	
13 THE COURT: I'm glad you interrupted. Tell me	13 someone has actually looked at those documents but as part	
14 what it is.	14 of the team they're going to be exposed to that analysis.	
15 MR. SHEASBY: There are two issues on the table.	15 If those people can then turn around and, as we	
16 One is the scope of the prosecution bar and one is how an	16 have found out that AmberWave has on the '890 application,	
17 attorney substitute for prosecution bar can participate	17 while we're negotiating this, put in additional amendments,	
18 in the reexamination. The reexamination issue has been	18 and that is one that may be in suit, and when we ask them in	
19 resolved. Intel and AmberWave have stipulate the neither	19 a letter to say has anybody contacted, been in communication	
20 party is going to file reexamination on the patents-in-suit	20 with prosecution counsel over those amendments, the only	
21 and based on that, we are prepared to agree to Intel's more	21 response back was no one who had reviewed AEO material has	
22 stringent standard for participation and reexamination.	22 been in contact. And that doesn't make us very comfortable	
23 MR. NEWCOMBE: No, no, no. Excuse me. This is	23 because I don't think it's possible to separate out the	
24 George Newcombe. It's my understanding, judge, I agree with	24 analysis of the case, working on the case by virtue of who	
25 Ms. Sheasby up to the point where those portions of the	25 has looked at AEO material and who is working on the case	

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<p>SHEET 3</p> <p>1 and therefore subjected to the kinds of deliberations and 2 analysis that will be driven – of necessity, could and 3 should be driven in the litigation by those materials. 4 And so we're very, very concerned by trying to 5 make this distinction over who has actually reviewed and not 6 reviewed the materials, and we believe that the bar should 7 be as to counsel of record, period. And if you look at 8 Brown Bag, where the balancing test is really over balancing 9 their ability to litigate the case which is completely 10 unaffected, they can litigate this case because we're saying 11 everybody on their team can have access to this and work as 12 they will to defend or prosecute the case.</p> <p>13 And as to other patent prosecution work, that is 14 something which AmberWave has its own separate prosecution 15 counsel. They can go ahead and do anything they want but 16 there is no impact on the ability of Amberwave's litigation 17 counsel to litigate the case while still preventing them 18 from participating broadly, any of them, in patent 19 prosecution.</p> <p>20 THE COURT: Why don't you speak to me for just a 21 moment, Mr. Newcombe, about the position they've taken and 22 which you haven't mentioned that there is some sort of 23 detrimental reliance that has been going on here. That they 24 were quiet for ten months and now they have people involved 25 and that's a problem.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gindler, are you 2 going to be speaking own behalf of Mr. AmberWave? 3 MR. GINDLER: No, Mr. Sheasby will. 4 THE COURT: All right, Mr. Sheasby, go ahead. 5 sir. The ball is yours. 6 MR. SHEASBY: Sure. So I think it's important 7 exactly to clarify exactly what AmberWave's position is. If 8 litigation counsel is not subject to the prosecution bar, 9 they can't do the following: They can't review Intel 10 produced documents that are designated AEO, attorneys' eyes 11 only technical information. They can't review internally 12 produced memoranda at our firm, for example, that has within 13 it Intel attorneys' eyes only technical information. And 14 they can't discuss with people who are subject to the 15 prosecution bar Intel attorneys' eyes only technical 16 information.</p> <p>17 THE COURT: I think I've got a pretty good 18 handle on your position. I need you to speak to the 19 specific position that your opponents have which is whether 20 it's being expressly discussed or not, if somebody who has 21 reviewed attorneys' eyes only information is sitting down 22 with somebody who is on the litigation team but whom you 23 have chosen to say, okay, no, you're not on the attorneys' 24 eyes only review list, and they are working together to 25 craft claim construction position and litigation positions,</p>
<p>7</p> <p>1 MR. NEWCOMBE: I think that is actually a 2 misstatement of the record as follows, and I'll run through 3 the chronology with you. 4 Starting on November 23rd, which is right after 5 our previous conference, every draft of the protective 6 order that we sent them, back to November, had the language 7 applying the prosecution bar to all counsel of record. 8 AmberWave's draft they sent back to us on December 12th 9 actually contained our language on that. 10 The first time that the limitation on review 11 that was put in, now they say only the people who have 12 reviewed AEO material, was actually on February 5th. And 13 in response to that, we, in fact, said now we're getting 14 concerned by this caveat of just "reviewed." We expanded 15 the scope of the prosecution bar to be, to include "all 16 patent prosecutions, that field of semiconductor devices. 17 Then we learned that the '890 application was 18 in fact amended. We sent a letter saying, Have you 19 communicated with prosecution counsel? And the only 20 response we got back is only nobody who had reviewed our 21 AEO materials had communicated. So I think the chronology 22 does not support the claim that we have tried to sandbag 23 them here and there has been detrimental reliance. This 24 has been a position we staked out pretty clearly starting 25 November 23rd and going forward.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1 when that person goes off to prosecute patents, they will 2 inevitably have acquired an understanding or a view that is 3 informed by the technical information that the other person 4 has reviewed. 5 That's, I take it to be, the heart of the 6 argument that is being pressed on me by your opponents and 7 that is the argument I need you to directly address. 8 MR. SHEASBY: Sure. There is no doubt people 9 who are not subject to the prosecution bar are going to be 10 able to play a limited role in this case. They're not going 11 to be able to discuss infringement theories with us. We 12 recognize that. 13 THE COURT: How does the other side know that, 14 though? 15 MR. SHEASBY: The other side knows it because 16 we are under protective order and we would be in Contempt of 17 this Court if I discussed attorneys' eyes only technical 18 information with a member of this team who was not under the 19 protective order. 20 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I might be talking past, 21 we may be talking past each other. I guess what I'm asking 22 is when you say we can't discuss infringement positions, 23 which is what I thought I heard you say a second ago, I 24 thought you had a position -- and maybe I'm wrong. I should 25 maybe be quiet and hear more about what your position is,</p>

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SHEET 4	10	12
<p>1 but I thought your position was people who had access to 2 attorneys' eyes only information and people who didn't could 3 in fact discuss infringement positions, could in fact 4 discuss claim construction issues, that that was going to 5 be a wide range and wide open discussion even if the person 6 who had attorneys' eyes only information wasn't permitted 7 to say, oh, I saw this document from Intel that revealed 8 such-and-such and such-and-such. But short of doing that 9 step, which they weren't permitted to do, they were allowed 10 to talk about what they thought the right positions were 11 going to be.</p> <p>12 MR. SHEASBY: Well, I think it's somewhere in 13 the middle, which is to say attorneys with access to the 14 information would need to self-censor themselves and 15 obviously not be able to disclose AEO technical information. 16 I will point out that the protective order 17 that they agreed to allows attorneys who have access to 18 attorneys' eyes only technical information to advise their 19 clients on those issues as well. And so the point is that 20 certainly we would, there would be strategic discussions 21 potentially about this is the position we're taking on a 22 matter of validity let's say that we would have with people 23 who are not subject to the prosecution bar. But that 24 discussion really has, doesn't implicate technical 25 information at all. And so there would be no reason not</p>	<p>1 litigation team, you are subject to a prosecution bar. And 2 I think that there is a basic reason for that, and it's one 3 of fairness, which is that AmberWave has put together a 4 litigation team and that litigation team includes members 5 who potentially are going to be subject to the prosecution 6 bar and have agreed to be or able to be and includes members 7 and members of our firm who are not able to agree to that. 8 And now 10 months into this litigation and four and-a-half 9 months after our previous hearing before this Court, they're 10 telling us everyone in your litigation team is subject to a 11 prosecution bar.</p> <p>12 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Sheasby, you heard Mr. 13 Newcombe tell me they've been telling you since last fall. 14 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I do not agree with 15 that. In the protective order that the parties agreed to in 16 almost every -- on November 9th, the parties agreed to a 17 protective order and there are two outstanding issues: 18 participation of reexamination and challenge to experts. 19 Everything else was agreed to. That form of protective 20 order, on November 8th, did not contain a per se bar such as 21 applied to all litigation counsel, regardless of whether 22 they received information.</p> <p>23 For Mr. Newcombe, who did not even negotiate 24 the protective order, to suggest this issue was brought up 25 before November 8th or November 22nd is simply not accurate.</p>	
11		13
<p>1 to be able to have that discussion. 2 THE COURT: They're not contesting that piece; 3 right? I mean when you say everybody agrees that there can 4 be some high level strategic discussion even with clients, 5 people who are not subject to the attorneys' eyes only 6 provision, that if I have understood right, that is some 7 high level strategic discussion. Everybody agrees with 8 that; correct?</p> <p>9 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, I don't know what 10 that means. It's not in the protective order. I don't 11 know what language that he is referring to so our position 12 is pretty clear that there shouldn't be -- that litigation 13 counsel should be separate and apart from prosecution 14 counsel here, period.</p> <p>15 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, if I may interrupt. I 16 think if you look at the case law on this subject, you will 17 see there is a common touchstone, even the cases that Intel 18 cites in its own papers, and what those cases say is that 19 attorneys on a litigation team have a choice. They can 20 choose to view confidential information and be subject to 21 the prosecution bar, but they can choose not to view that 22 information and recognize that it's the role they're going 23 to be able to play in that litigation is limited.</p> <p>24 I'm not aware of any case I don't think Intel 25 has cited any case that has said, per se, if you are on the</p>	<p>1 I had a phone conversation with Intel counsel this Sunday, 2 and it was this Sunday for the first time that Intel counsel 3 said to me, yes, we want it to apply to all litigation 4 counsel.</p> <p>5 THE COURT: I find this fascinating when I can 6 have people telling me as to historical facts diametrically 7 opposed things. That nothing was said about this until last 8 weekend on the one side and the other side saying we've been 9 saying it for the last five months. It's amazing.</p> <p>10 MR. KING: Your Honor, if I may interject here. 11 This is Patrick King for Intel on behalf of Intel who did 12 negotiate with Mr. Sheasby the protective order. And Mr. 13 Newcombe is well aware what the protective orders we've 14 been exchanging say because he has copies of. He has looked 15 through all of them and what he says is accurate.</p> <p>16 The first time the idea of this being confined 17 to only two attorneys who reviewed the materials was 18 raised by Mr. Sheasby recently when he brought that to my 19 attention. It alarmed me and I discussed it internally 20 with my team, including Mr. Newcombe and it brought into 21 focus the danger of the position they were taking.</p> <p>22 THE COURT: All right.</p> <p>23 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I hate to interrupt 24 here. I'd like to address one other issue which bothers me.</p> <p>25 THE COURT: Is this Mr. Sheasby?</p>	

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<p>SHEET 5</p> <p>1 MR. SHEASBY: This is Mr. Sheasby. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, sir. 3 MR. SHEASBY: That's Mr. Newcombe's 4 characterization of the recent activity in the '890 5 application. I just want to clarify something to make it 6 very clear, which is that no Irell attorney who had access 7 to Intel's attorneys' eyes only confidential information 8 participated in the amendment of claims in that application. 9 It's not just those who reviewed Intel's documents, it's 10 those who had any access to the information, full stop.</p> <p>11 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, it's George Newcombe. 12 What bothers me here is this self-censored 13 concept that somehow lawyers are going to segregate in their 14 head.</p> <p>15 THE COURT: All right. You know, I don't need 16 the further argument.</p> <p>17 MR. NEWCOMBE: Thank you.</p> <p>18 THE COURT: The parties' positions have been 19 effectively laid out in your submissions and statements here 20 on the teleconference have been of assistance. Let me tell 21 you what I'm going to do first and then I'll tell you why 22 I'm doing it.</p> <p>23 I'm sorry you couldn't come to a resolution of 24 this, but I'm coming down on the side of Intel in this. And 25 the reason is I don't agree that there is a fair or an</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1 to me, that was pretty straightforward. I said no. 2 Now, here is a circumstance where in advance 3 people don't really know what going to happen perhaps but 4 inevitably, you know, I just think Intel has the better side 5 of this argument. If you are fully informed by the 6 technical information of your opponent and you are sitting 7 down talking about how to frame up an infringement position, 8 a claim construction position, something like that, how are 9 you in your mind going to say, well, I can't say that 10 sentence to my partner or I can't utter this idea to them 11 because it's informed by technical information that I have 12 had access to. I just don't think you can slice it that 13 carefully or that fine. It won't work. And in some way, it 14 gives a benefit to prosecuting counsel that ought not be 15 there. It just shouldn't.</p> <p>16 It's an artificial world we have to step into 17 when we're dealing in a case like this where one side gets 18 into the other side's information in a way that no sensible 19 businessperson would ever permit but for the fact we have a 20 dispute and so we have to allow that. So we put people in 21 the bubble and they've got to stay in the bubble. And I'm 22 not comfortable saying, okay, I trust you. Not because I 23 don't trust you in the sense that I think anybody would be 24 dishonest but I don't think anybody should be trusted to try 25 to separate out in their own brain what they can and can't</p>
<p>15</p> <p>1 appropriate way to draw the line AmberWave wants to draw, 2 even people acting in the best of faith in self-censorship.</p> <p>3 Now, it may well be that this is the first time 4 this has ever been done, but I've got to say I think it may 5 be the first time that anybody has tried to put the position 6 in quite the fashion it's been put in this case. In the 7 past when I have seen this, and I have seen it on a regular 8 basis, the context has been in-house lawyers who want to 9 be working with outside counsel and have an access to 10 everything and that is where the bar has frequently and 11 regularly come up.</p> <p>12 I've not had occasion to see a case where 13 somebody with the outside counsel wanted to parse it as 14 finely as AmberWave does and says, well, we want some people 15 in outside counsels' firm to have access and some people on 16 outside counsels' firm not to have access and those on the 17 outside that are doing it to have them still be able to 18 prosecute.</p> <p>19 In the CEA case, it's true that I had a 20 situation something like that where they had specifically a 21 specific set of people. And you folks have cited this case 22 back to me. I've gone back and looked at it again. That 23 was a circumstance where there was a set of people and they 24 wanted them to have access to attorneys' eyes only 25 information and still be able to prosecute patents. And</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1 say to their own partners and associates in the context of 2 litigation. They ought to be able to have free and open 3 discussion. As they're doing that, some of this information 4 may inevitably leak out.</p> <p>5 So I'm going to go ahead and say if you guys 6 can't work it out, I'm working it out for you this way.</p> <p>7 Intel gets it the way it wants it. If somebody is going 8 to work on this litigation, this litigation which is 9 informed by the attorneys' eyes only material, they're not 10 prosecuting patents. If they're not going to be working on 11 this case, then they can do whatever they want with respect 12 to this field. But if they've got access to this Intel 13 stuff, they can't be working in this field.</p> <p>14 Now, I regret that people seem to have a 15 different view on who knew what when about these positions 16 and I can't sort that out right now. I don't know who 17 has got the better of that. But that's how we're going to 18 handle it.</p> <p>19 Now, you folks have already resolved the other 20 piece of it that you put before me. I've resolved this 21 piece of it. You ought to be able to get a protective order 22 in place and actually get it to me for signature now, I 23 hope.</p> <p>24 MR. GINDLER: Your Honor, this is David Gindler 25 for AmberWave. I wanted to raise just one issue. And the</p>

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<p>1 issue is the following: During the course of this case, 2 Intel has identified many, many pieces of prior art to us as 3 being potentially relevant to the patents-in-suit and maybe 4 others. So we have possession of this information. We get 5 informed from time to time that a new patent is going to 6 issue by the Patent Office.</p> <p>7 I think that AmberWave has an obligation, if it 8 has possession of prior art that could be relevant, to make 9 sure that prior art is submitted to the Patent Office.</p> <p>10 Well, that is prior art that is being given to us by Intel 11 in the course of the litigation. And we want to make sure 12 that our client, the assignee of the patent rights, complies 13 with all of its obligations in the Patent Office to insure 14 that any prior art that could conceivably relevant and 15 important to an examiner gets submitted.</p> <p>16 So my concern right now is just one very narrow 17 one, which is that we're getting lots of prior art cited to 18 us. I'm going to guess we're going to get a lot more prior 19 art cited to us. And we may look at that, we may be told by 20 our client, hey, the patent X is going to issue. We have a 21 notice of allowance it's going to issue in five months.</p> <p>22 We take a look at the claims. We take a look at 23 the prior art that we have in our possession and we say, 24 holy smokes. We have some things here that we think that, 25 on balance, it would be a better thing if we gave that to</p>	<p>1 order you have, have a carve out in place so that 2 AmberWave counsel would be able to submit information 3 for the information disclosure statement.</p> <p>4 THE COURT: All right.</p> <p>5 MR. NEWCOMBE: So in other words, Jason, you're 6 saying this problem has been resolved?</p> <p>7 MR. SHEASBY: This problem has been resolved.</p> <p>8 MR. NEWCOMBE: Then I will stop talking.</p> <p>9 THE COURT: Well, you know what? Now, it might 10 have just gotten unresolved by surfacing it here. I hope 11 not. You ought to go back and have your discussions. I 12 don't want anything that I have said on this call in 13 relation to prosecuting patents to prevent you from having 14 sensible compromises in relation to an issue like the one 15 that has just been related to me.</p> <p>16 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, this is George 17 Newcombe. I think this gets back to my understanding 18 which was the stipulation that we presented to Your Honor 19 addressed the entire issue of the communication with respect 20 to prior art because that carve out was supposed to 21 completely go. And we'll continue this discussion but I 22 think that is the basis of maybe some of the confusion here.</p> <p>23 THE COURT: Well, you guys see if you can work 24 it out. Let me say that if you can't work it out, I thought 25 you were on sort of the right track before, both of you,</p>	
	19	21
<p>1 the Patent Office. And I think we want to be in a position 2 to be able to tell the prosecution counsel we have been 3 informed by Intel of the following pieces of prior art. We 4 got them in the context of other patents but you've sent us 5 the allowed claims of this patent and we think 25 pieces of 6 this prior art conceivably might be considered relevant by 7 the examiner. And we want to be able to put that into the 8 hands of our prosecution counsel to make sure that AmberWave 9 complies to the letter with its obligations to the Patent 10 Office.</p> <p>11 THE COURT: Mr. Newcombe.</p> <p>12 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, this is the first 13 time this concern has been raised, so we're reacting to it 14 on the fly.</p> <p>15 I don't like the concept of there being contact 16 between the two camps. And maybe we need to flesh this out 17 between us a bit to find out exactly what they mean and what 18 is involved. Literally, this is the first time, at least to 19 my knowledge, this concept, this particular concept has been 20 raised.</p> <p>21 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, this is Jason Sheasby. 22 I can just speak for – I think there is two sets of 23 partners and two sets of associates on the call and I think 24 the associates need to maybe connect better with their 25 partners. But Pat King and I, in the form of protective</p>	<p>1 with the compromise you've been working toward, even 2 though you weren't able to come to "yes" about how many 3 communications you could have. But if you can't work that 4 out because there is an issue like his that one side thinks 5 still has to have at least a bit of a door open on, you 6 ought to go back and take a look at the progress you had 7 already made and not throw all that out the window.</p> <p>8 All right. Well, I'm sorry to hear that we're 9 not quite on the same page where we thought we were and yet 10 I'm not able to help you resolve it because there is not a 11 point on it at this stage. So you guys take the piece that 12 we have got resolved and the piece that you haven't and see 13 if you can't come up with a compromise that addresses 14 everybody's concern adequately and get me something in 15 writing. If you can't, let's get on the phone promptly and 16 get this done so we've got a protective order and moving 17 forward. All right?</p> <p>18 MR. NEWCOMBE: Yes, Your Honor.</p> <p>19 THE COURT: All right. Thanks for your time.</p> <p>20 (Unidentified speaker): Your Honor? (Telephone conference ends at 2:30 p.m.)</p>	

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Y		U	Young [1] - 2:2

EXHIBIT B

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

3 - - -

4 INTEL CORPORATION, : CIVIL ACTION

5 Plaintiff and :
6 Counter-defendant, :

7 v. :

8 AMBERWAVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION, :

9 Defendant and :
Counter-claimant. : NO. 05-301 (KAJ)

10 - - -

11 Wilmington, Delaware
12 Tuesday, November 8, 2005 at 3:30 p.m.
13 TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

14 - - -

15 BEFORE: HONORABLE KENT A. JORDAN, U.S.D.C.J.

16 - - -

17 APPEARANCES:

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14 P R O C E E D I N G S

15 (REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephone
16 conference was held in chambers, beginning at 3:30 p.m.)

17 THE COURT: Hi, this is Judge Jordan. Who do I
18 have on the line?

19 MS. INGERSOLL: For Intel, Your Honor, it's
20 Josy Ingersoll and John Shaw at Young Conaway; and George
21 Newcombe at Simpson Thacher. I think he is in Palo Alto.

22 MR. NEWCOMBE: That's correct.

23 MR. BLUMENFELD: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
24 Jack Blumenfeld for AmberWave; along with David Gindler
25 and Jason Sheasby at Irell & Manella in Los Angeles.

1 THE COURT: All right. I have your letters
2 regarding this dispute over the protective order and I've
3 read them. So while I recognize that one might make the
4 argument as AmberWave does that the burden of a "more
5 restrictive" protective order falls on Intel, my questions
6 are more for you in the first instance, folks at AmberWave.

7 So, Mr. Blumenfeld or Mr. Gindler, who is going
8 to be speaking to this?

9 MR. BLUMENFELD: Mr. Gindler is.

10 MR. GINDLER: I think actually Mr. Sheasby will
11 be addressing this.

12 THE COURT: Mr. Sheasby? All right.

13 I am certainly familiar with plenty of
14 institutions of higher learning who are aggressive in
15 pursuing patents and in enforcing them and so the fact
16 there is a charitable institution or a higher education
17 institution that is doing that, how does that make it any
18 less of a concern for Intel? Why should they say I don't
19 care whether my rights get lost to a for-profit corporation
20 or to a university? Help me with the logic there.

21 MR. SHEASBY: Yes, Your Honor. That limitation
22 actually came out of discussion with Intel during the
23 protective order in which they were concerned that we would
24 retain an expert, an engineer working at one of her
25 competitors, say, for example, AMD.

1 I think if you take a step back and understand
2 the case law on this subject, it makes our position a little
3 clearer. Intel doesn't cite a single case that has ever
4 applied a prosecution bar to expert witnesses. In fact,
5 the major case that it relies on is an opinion written by
6 Your Honor in the CEA case, and in that case there was a
7 prosecution bar applied to trial counsel who was prosecuting
8 patents for competitors. And if you look at the protective
9 order that was entered in that case, you will see that for
10 expert witnesses there was no prosecution bar.

11 THE COURT: Well, I'm prepared to say there may
12 not have been a prosecution bar because there wasn't an
13 issue. So I'm trying to get at, when you say they haven't
14 cited any cases to support it, do you have any cases that
15 say expert witnesses aren't an issue as opposed to attorneys
16 if they're pursuing patents?

17 MR. SHEASBY: Well, I think there are two lines
18 of cases that relevant. And the first line stems out of
19 U.S. Steel which is a Federal Circuit opinion. And what
20 that case says is that decisions about limits on access
21 to documents need to be made on a person by person basis
22 based on the relationship and activities of the parties.
23 Now, it may in fact be the case that there are certain types
24 of expert witnesses for which the access to confidential
25 information presents just an unacceptable risk of

1 inadvertent disclosure. And we've actually built in a
2 structure for that. That structure is when we want to use
3 an expert witness, we have to disclose that to AmberWave
4 and disclose their qualification and their professional
5 experience, and AmberWave is given the opportunity to
6 object. And if we can't resolve those objections, it goes
7 before the Court.

8 And so there may well be situations in which
9 certain expert witnesses are going to be inappropriate for
10 this case because of the concerns that Intel cites in those
11 letters, and we're prepared to deal with that on an expert
12 witness by expert witness basis. But what we don't think
13 is appropriate and what we haven't found any case law
14 support for is across the board per se ban saying if you
15 are an expert witness, you have to have a prosecution bar
16 in place.

17 THE COURT: Well, now maybe I misunderstood. I
18 didn't understand them to be saying that any expert witness
19 has to have a prosecution bar. Well, let me take that back.
20 I understood this to be directed at people falling into
21 this category of are you working in this field? I mean
22 they're not worried about people who aren't working in the
23 field, right? Well, maybe I should ask them that question.

24 MR. NEWCOMBE: Yes, Your Honor. That's correct.
25 There is a limitation to the field which is semiconductor

1 fabrication and design.

2 MR. SHEASBY: And, Your Honor, the only expert
3 witness this case is about probably speaking semiconductor
4 fabrication and design and so that the rules follow the
5 exception. All of our expert witnesses would be working in
6 the field of semiconductor fabrication and design. If they
7 weren't, they would be inappropriate expert witnesses. So
8 despite that limitation, what it really drops down to is if
9 we have an expert witness, they are automatically subject to
10 those prosecution bar for Intel's litigation. What we're
11 asking for is not to say that there may not be situations
12 in which a bar would be appropriate or exclusion of expert
13 witness would be appropriate, but --

14 THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you what. Why
15 don't we shorten this up. Here is how we'll do it. We
16 won't have the bar in there at the front end, but I will put
17 you on notice right now that if you try to put somebody
18 forward who they can make any credible statement to me to
19 at all as being involved in this field, I'm going to apply
20 it. When you say there is no case, maybe that is because
21 nobody has come forward before and said, hey, we want to
22 use somebody who is prosecuting patents in this field as a
23 researcher at a university and we still want to use them
24 and we have a right to. Because that doesn't seem to me
25 to be a tenable position. It doesn't make any difference

1 whether they're at a university or they're at a for profit
2 organization. The point is you're asking for and are going
3 to get highly sensitive, highly confidential by definition
4 technical documents that bear on current research from
5 Intel, and they don't have to and shouldn't have to unveil
6 that to somebody who is looking to get patent prosecution in
7 the very same field.

8 Now, maybe you guys have cast the field too
9 broadly. I'm not speaking to that at all. I'm just giving
10 you a general statement that if you think you can find
11 somebody who doesn't meet the concern that they've got but
12 that would somehow be blocked by this up front statement,
13 I'll give you the benefit of the doubt, AmberWave, but just
14 be on notice I hear Intel's concern loud and clear and we
15 won't spend a lot of time on a later phone call. If they
16 say, "hey, this is just the kind of person we're looking at"
17 and I believe them, that's the end of the discussion. All
18 right?

19 MR. SHEASBY: We understand, Your Honor. And
20 I think we're going to have to go back and talk to Intel
21 perhaps about the scope of the subject matter bar that they
22 put in place.

23 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, this is George
24 Newcombe. I would also add that the paragraph seven was
25 drafted with the expectation of the bar being an up front.

1 If the procedure is going to be as Your Honor laid it out,
2 then we would probably have to expand that to include their
3 current areas of research so we can know and assess the
4 danger.

5 THE COURT: Absolutely. I agree with that.
6 completely. The point is not to prevent Intel from knowing
7 who is doing what. If you want to do this, what I hear you
8 saying, AmberWave, is "we want to do it on a case by case
9 basis." If you guys want to do it on a case by case basis,
10 then the people you are proposing had better be prepared to
11 certify all the research areas they're into so that Intel
12 can make a sensible decision about whether it's got an
13 objection or not.

14 MR. SHEASBY: No, and I will have to go back
15 and speak with our client, but we can't imagine that would
16 be a problem. We're certainly not looking to hide the ball
17 in this context. We just have a situation in which the
18 realities of being an academic researcher are that you have
19 obligations to seek patents on your research.

20 THE COURT: Right. And that's in fact why I
21 think Intel's position is not as unfounded as you are
22 suggesting. Because these are people who are obligated and
23 who will be seeking patent protection. So to say to Intel
24 "now show us your stuff because we want to show it to
25 somebody who is going to be pursuing patents," that is

1 problematic.

2 All right. Let's turn to the issue that you've
3 got with respect to the reexamination. I think I understand
4 the parties' respective positions on this, but why don't you
5 let me restate it real quickly and somebody can straighten
6 me out if I'm wrong.

7 AmberWave's take on this is "hey, we may want to
8 seek reexamination. If we do, all our lawyers are going to
9 be up the learning curve. Therefore, we want them to be
10 able to participate."

11 Intel's position is "hey, it doesn't make any
12 difference whether it's before the fact or after the fact
13 since reexamination can end up in a different contour of the
14 claims. You can't be allowed to have our information in
15 your head while you are pursuing a reexamination."

16 Have I got your side of it right, Mr. Sheasby?

17 MR. SHEASBY: A slight modification, Your Honor.
18 Here is what we don't think we have a right to do. We have
19 no right to, litigation counsel has no right to participate
20 in drafting amendments and reexamination. And just as a
21 side note, because it's a reexamination, all claim amend-
22 ments must be narrowing so we could never get broader claims
23 in reexamination.

24 The second modification is that AmberWave is
25 not suggesting that if we seek reexamination, the litigation

1 counsel has a right to participate. We understand that
2 that is a decision that if we make, we have to live with
3 that decision with the burdens that it places on us. What
4 we're concerned with is in a situation where a third party
5 or Intel were to seek reexamination of one of our patents,
6 AmberWave wanted prosecution counsel and litigation counsel
7 to be able to discuss the prior art that is at issue in
8 that reexamination to make sure there is consistency
9 across the borders. So when there is a problem we cause,
10 we don't believe we get any relief; but if it's not a
11 problem that we've caused, we think the narrow relief we're
12 asking for which is no participation in claim drafting,
13 simply being able to discuss with prosecution counsel the
14 positions they're going to be taking regarding the patent
15 in both the litigation, the reexamination is narrow and
16 reasonable.

17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Newcombe.

18 MR. NEWCOMBE: Thank you, Your Honor. I think
19 you captured the essence of our argument in your summary.
20 And I point out that saying it narrows doesn't help at all
21 because you can, by being aware of all the bar specific
22 internal confidential information, you can use the
23 reexamination process to alter the scope of your claims in
24 a manner to artfully avoid prior art yet still establish
25 infringement. So that danger of using and misusing that

1 information is very real whether you are broadening or
2 narrow.

3 Second, there is only two things you can do in a
4 reexamination to avoid the patents being invalid, and that
5 is one to change the scope of the claim in a manner which
6 avoided the prior art or to argue a claim modification of
7 scope to the Patent Office does the same thing. Both of
8 those processes involve, if someone has in their head all
9 of the secret sauce, all of the highly confidential
10 information. I don't know how they separate that out. And
11 that's the danger that we think requires trial counsel not
12 to be involved not only in drafting claim language per se
13 but in formulating responses to all its actions which have
14 the effect of achieving that result.

15 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Sheasby, do you want to
16 say anything in response?

17 MR. SHEASBY: Yes. You know, Your Honor, I
18 think whether it's a reexamination or another litigation or
19 this litigation before the Court, the litigation counsel
20 are going to have knowledge about Intel's products that are
21 going to allow them to "take positions on the scope of the
22 claims" so whether that occurs in a reexamination on the
23 litigation doesn't strike me as not a meaningful distinct-
24 ion. The idea we're not going to be able to participate in
25 claim drafting seems to me to be a significant protection

1 for Intel. In fact, I should say that Intel's position
2 in their letter brief is a shock to AmberWave because in
3 previous discussions we've had with Intel's counsel, they
4 had actually agreed in principle to allow us to participate
5 in reexamination for the narrow purpose of consistency and
6 positions, not for drafting claims.

7 THE COURT: Well, explain to me what you mean
8 when you say "consistency and positions but not for drafting
9 claims."

10 MR. SHEASBY: Sure.

11 THE COURT: In your view of this, let's say
12 you're the guy and you've spent months working on this case
13 and spent who knows how many tens of, maybe hundreds of
14 hours immersed in highly confidential documents. And one
15 of your colleagues comes to you who is now roped into a
16 reexamination, not by AmberWave's choice but somebody
17 else's.

18 MR. SHEASBY: Intel's choice.

19 THE COURT: Go ahead. We'll make those guys the
20 bad guys. They've got the temerity to challenge your patent
21 at the PTO, start a reexamination and now your colleagues
22 sits down with you. How do you envision this discussion
23 taking place? When they say, "well, the challenge is to
24 this specific claim. We think if we do this or we do that
25 with the claim, we can get past the reexamination." In your

1 mind, would that be "drafting claims".or would that just be
2 advising on strategy and prior art?

3 MR. SHEASBY: That would be drafting claims,
4 Your Honor. If I had a discussion with prosecution counsel
5 about how claim should be amended, that clearly would be
6 within the scope of drafting claims. The conversation that
7 I do think appropriate is "the piece of prior art was cited
8 against us. We know this is a piece of prior art that's in
9 play in the litigation. What position are you guys taking
10 on this piece of prior art? What is your view of what it
11 discloses and what it doesn't disclose because we want to
12 make sure that we don't say, we don't take inconsistent
13 positions in the prosecution."

14 THE COURT: So what you are saying is you want
15 to be able to talk about, you want to be able to confer
16 confining any discussion to a statement about the meaning
17 of prior art. Have I understood that right?

18 MR. SHEASBY: Yes, the discussion about the
19 prior art. Yes, that's correct, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Newcombe, I
21 want you to help me out. How would a discussion of that
22 sort be problematic? How would knowledge of your client's
23 technical information be violated if somebody said, "hey,
24 what are the parties' competing positions in front of the
25 District of Delaware with respect to the Gadzooks reference

1 or whatever?" How does that that implicate your technical
2 information?

3 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, if the limitation --
4 keep in mind what we're talking about here is participation
5 in response to Office Actions. Okay? That is what we say
6 they can't do. That's what I think in the hypothetical Your
7 Honor laid out was, what we envisioned the conversations
8 would be wherein how do we play this before the Patent
9 Office? What can we do to avoid this reference? And that's
10 why we have it limited to responses to Office Actions.

11 If they were to say, "look, obviously they
12 have to have separate prosecution counsel," that is a given
13 because that person is going to have to be involved in
14 detailed analysis claims and what not. But if they were
15 simply to say "here is our analysis of the prior art that
16 we've come up against in the case," and give it to them,
17 all right? So let's say "here is your prior analysis. Take
18 it. You guys do what you need to do to make sure this is
19 not used inconsistently." Fine, then there is no back and
20 forth.

21 But what I'm concerned about, you get into a
22 very slippery slope once you start talking, discussing it,
23 getting into conversations about it. I don't know how that
24 doesn't slide into what you are going to use it as before
25 the PTO. I have no problem with them telling them how they

1 use it, how they analyze it, giving them the work products
2 so they can say "here is all the prior art we've come up
3 with and how we view it," but then how that interplays
4 with the reexamination proceeding they should not be
5 involved in.

6 THE COURT: Well, you know, I think you folks
7 ought to discuss how to. And it's going to get wordy but
8 you ought to take a crack at working on that piece of
9 common ground. I am exquisitely sensitive to both parties
10 in this litigation have their legitimate needs to take care
11 that their research and development work not be misused.

12 And so once again, as a general statement, I
13 am more sympathetic to the Intel side than the AmberWave
14 side here. I just think one of the consequences of being
15 involved in litigation is you are going to run into costs
16 and expense, and if that means you are going to end up [redacted]
17 with some duplication costs and expense to avoid revealing
18 somebody's highly technical information, maybe that is just
19 one of the fallouts of modern day litigation, unfortunate
20 but real. [redacted]

21 However, I think there is a legitimate scope of
22 common ground here for you folks to work out, a basis for
23 some limited sharing of information. And we've just heard
24 it discussed. So I put that back on you folks to talk about
25 how a discussion or a statement of prior art position could

1 be legitimately shared, avoiding discussion of the sort that
2 we've all agreed would be inappropriate and providing some
3 sensible safeguards so that it doesn't devolve into that
4 discussion once you are giving a prior art position. If you
5 think that is too complicated and you can't work it out,
6 I'll understand, but I think you ought to be looking there
7 in the first instance.

8 So, do you think you can work something out in
9 that regard, Mr. Sheasby?

10 MR. SHEASBY: I think so, Your Honor. I think
11 you should give us the opportunity to do so.

12 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Newcombe, I'll ask
13 you to work on that in good faith. I hope my statement that
14 I've got some sympathy for Intel's position doesn't harden
15 you up to any reasonable discussion that Mr. Sheasby and
16 company might want to have with you.

17 MR. NEWCOMBE: It won't, Your Honor. I think
18 we all in the course of this have recognized the area where
19 there is the problem and we'll work towards achieving
20 something that will be efficient in using knowledge that
21 legitimately can be used from litigation counsel but not
22 crossing the line into an area that could devolve into what
23 we all agree is improper.

24 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, there is
25 the rulings on the issues you put before me. Is there

1 anything else we ought to be talking about while we're
2 all on the line together here? Counsel for AmberWave?

3 MR. SHEASBY: Not from us.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Intel, from you folks?

5 MR. NEWCOMBE: No, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: All right. Thanks for your time.

7 Good-bye.

8 (The attorneys respond, "Thank you, Your
9 Honor.")

10 (Telephone conference ends at 3:55 p.m.)

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EXHIBIT C

Bussey, Jason

From: Gindler, David [DGindler@irell.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2006 8:41 AM
To: King, Patrick
Cc: Sheasby, Jason; Vanderlaan, Chris
Subject: Proposed Stipulation Regarding Reexamination Proceedings
Attachments: 1440707_1.DOC

<<1440707_1.DOC>>

Pat,

Following up on your conversations with Jason regarding reexamination, attached is a proposed stipulation. Let me have any comments at your earliest convenience.

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"NBEMF <irell.com>" made the following annotations.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

AMBERWAVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION,)	Civil Action No. 05-301-KAJ
)	
Plaintiff,)	Consolidated
)	
v.)	
)	
INTEL CORPORATION,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

STIPULATION

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between AmberWave and Intel as follows:

1. Neither party has filed or caused to be filed, directly or indirectly, a reexamination request pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 302 or 35 U.S.C. § 311 (a “Reexamination Request”) on United States Patent Nos. 6,831,292, 6,881,632, 6,946,371, any patent that issues from United States Application No. 10/774,890, any patent that may later be added to the above-referenced action, or any patent now existing or that subsequently issues that claims priority to any application to which any one of the foregoing patents claims priority (the “Subject Patents”), or a foreign equivalent of any such proceeding in a foreign jurisdiction.
2. Neither party is aware of any third party that has filed, is considering filing, or intends to file a Reexamination Request on the Subject Patents, or a foreign equivalent of any such proceeding in a foreign jurisdiction.
3. Neither party will file or cause to be filed, directly or indirectly, a Reexamination Request on the Subject Patents, or a foreign equivalent of any such proceeding in a foreign jurisdiction.

4. Neither party will discuss with, request, or assist, a third party, directly or indirectly, in filing a Reexamination Request on the Subject Patents, or a foreign equivalent of any such proceeding in a foreign jurisdiction.

Dated: March ___, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

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SO ORDERED:

Hon. Kent A. Jordan

Dated: _____, 2006